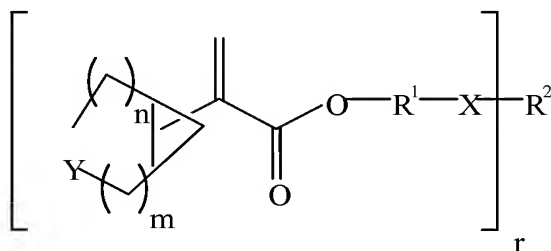


**Amendments to the Claims**

1-4. (canceled)

5. (previously presented) A bicyclic cyclopropane derivative of the Formula (I)



in which  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ , X, Y, n, m and r, independently of one another, having the following meanings:

$n+m$  = 0 to 8;

r = 2 to 4;

$R^1$  = is absent, or a  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$  alkylene radical which can be interrupted by O or S, a cycloaliphatic  $C_4$ - $C_{12}$  radical, a bicyclic  $C_4$ - $C_{12}$  radical, a  $C_6$ - $C_{14}$  arylene or  $C_7$ - $C_{20}$  alkylenearylene radical;

$R^2$  = is an r-times substituted aliphatic  $C_1$  to  $C_{20}$  radical which can be interrupted by O or S, a cycloaliphatic  $C_4$ - $C_{12}$  radical, an aromatic  $C_6$ - $C_{14}$  radical or aliphatic-aromatic  $C_7$ - $C_{20}$  radical;

X = is absent, -CO-O-, -CO-NH- or -O-CO-NH- and

Y =  $CH_2$ , O or S, wherein  $R^2$  is unsubstituted or substituted by alkyl, halogen,  $OCH_3$ ,  $OC_2H_5$ , vinyl, propenyl, (meth)acryl,  $CO-OR^3$  or a mesogenic group, with  $R^3$  = H or  $C_1$  to  $C_{10}$  alkyl or a phenyl radical.

6.-23. (canceled)

24. (previously presented) A bicyclic cyclopropane derivative according to claim 5, wherein at least one variable of the Formula (I) has one of the following meanings:

$n+m$  = 1 to 5;

r = 2 or 3;

$R^1$  = is absent, or a  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$  alkylene radical which can be interrupted by O, cyclohexylene, a bicyclic  $C_6$ - $C_9$  radical, phenylene or a  $C_7$ - $C_{10}$  alkylenearylene radical;

$R^2$  = is an r-times substituted aliphatic  $C_1$  to  $C_{12}$  radical which can be interrupted by O, a cycloaliphatic  $C_5$ - $C_7$  radical, an aromatic  $C_6$ - $C_{10}$  radical or aliphatic-aromatic  $C_7$ - $C_{10}$  radical;

X = is absent, -CO-O- or -O-CO-NH- and

Y =  $CH_2$  or O.

25. (previously presented) A bicyclic cyclopropane derivative according to claim 5, wherein at least one variable of the Formula (I) has one of the following meanings:

$n+m$  = 2 or 3;

r = 2;

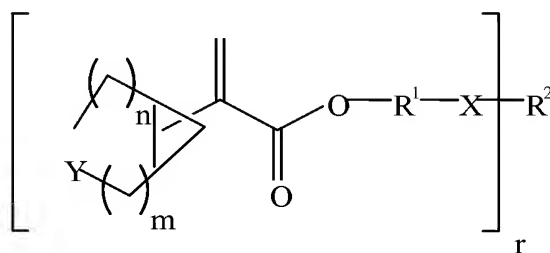
$R^1$  = is absent, a  $-(CH_2)_{1-4}-$  radical which can be interrupted by O, cyclohexylene or phenylene;

$R^2$  is an r-times substituted aliphatic  $C_2$  to  $C_6$  radical, an r-valent cyclohexane radical or an r-valent benzene radical;

X = is absent or -CO-O- and

Y =  $CH_2$ .

26. (previously presented) A bicyclic cyclopropane derivative of the Formula (I)



in which  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ , X, Y, n, m and r, independently of one another, having the following meanings:

$n+m$  = 0 to 8;

r = 1 to 4;

$R^1$  = is absent, or a  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$  alkylene radical which can be interrupted by O or S, a cycloaliphatic  $C_4$ - $C_{12}$  radical, a bicyclic  $C_4$ - $C_{12}$  radical, a  $C_6$ - $C_{14}$  arylene or  $C_7$ - $C_{20}$  alkylenearylene radical;

$R^2$  is for  $r = 1$ : a  $C_2$ - $C_{20}$  alkyl radical which can be interrupted by O or S, a cycloaliphatic  $C_4$ - $C_{12}$  radical, a bicyclic  $C_4$ - $C_{12}$  radical, a  $C_6$ - $C_{14}$  aryl or  $C_7$ - $C_{20}$  alkylaryl radical;

for  $r > 1$ : an  $r$ -times substituted aliphatic  $C_1$  to  $C_{20}$  radical which can be interrupted by O or S, a cycloaliphatic  $C_4$ - $C_{12}$  radical, an aromatic  $C_6$ - $C_{14}$  radical or aliphatic-aromatic  $C_7$ - $C_{20}$  radical;

X = is absent, -CO-O-, -CO-NH- or -O-CO-NH- and

Y =  $CH_2$ , O or S.

27. (previously presented) A bicyclic cyclopropane derivative according to claim 26, wherein at least one variable of the Formula (I) has one of the following meanings:

$n+m$  = 1 to 5;

$r$  = 1 to 3;

$R^1$  = is absent, or a  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$  alkylene radical which can be interrupted by O, cyclohexylene, a bicyclic  $C_6$ - $C_9$  radical, phenylene or a  $C_7$ - $C_{10}$  alkylenearylene radical;

$R^2$  is for  $r = 1$ : a  $C_2$ - $C_6$  alkyl radical which can be interrupted by O, a cycloaliphatic or bicyclic  $C_6$ - $C_8$  radical, a  $C_6$ - $C_{10}$  aryl or  $C_7$ - $C_{10}$  alkylaryl radical;

for  $r > 1$ : an  $r$ -times substituted aliphatic  $C_1$  to  $C_{12}$  radical which can be interrupted by O, a cycloaliphatic  $C_5$ - $C_7$  radical, an aromatic  $C_6$ - $C_{10}$  radical or aliphatic-aromatic  $C_7$ - $C_{10}$  radical;

X = is absent, -CO-O- or -O-CO-NH- and

Y =  $CH_2$  or O.

28. (previously presented) A bicyclic cyclopropane derivative according to claim 26, wherein at least one variable of the Formula (I) has one of the following meanings:

$n+m$  = 2 or 3;

$r$  = 1 or 2;

$R^1$  = is absent, a  $-(CH_2)_{1-4}$ - radical which can be interrupted by O, cyclohexylene or phenylene;

$R^2$  is for  $r = 1$ : a  $C_2$ - $C_4$  alkyl radical which can be interrupted by a O, cyclohexyl, bicyclo[2.2.1]heptyl or;

for  $r > 1$ : an  $r$ -times substituted aliphatic  $C_2$  to  $C_6$  radical, an  $r$ -valent cyclohexane radical or an  $r$ -valent benzene radical;

X = is absent or -CO-O- and

Y =  $CH_2$ .

29. (previously presented) A bicyclic cyclopropane derivative according to claim 26, wherein  $r$  is equal to 1 and  $R^2$  is unsubstituted or substituted by alkyl, halogen,  $OCH_3$ ,  $OC_2H_5$ , vinyl, propenyl, (meth)acryl,  $COOR^3$ ,  $SiCl_3$ ,  $Si(OR^4)_3$ , or a mesogenic group, with  $R^3 = H$ , a  $C_1$  to  $C_{10}$  alkyl or a phenyl radical and  $R^4 = H$  or a  $C_1$  to  $C_{10}$  alkyl radical.